

[0013] FIG. 7 is a simplified plot of trigger voltage V_{t1} of the device of FIG. 6 in volts, as a function of NPN transistor base resistance $R_b(\text{NPN})$ in Ohms;

[0014] FIG. 8 is a simplified plot of the holding voltage V_h of the device of FIG. 6 in volts as a function of the NPN transistor base length $L_b(\text{NPN})$ in micrometers;

[0015] FIG. 9 is a plot of the current (in Amps) versus voltage (in volts) characteristic of the ESD clamps of FIG. 6 with desirable choices of $R_b(\text{NPN})$ and $L_b(\text{NPN})$; and

[0016] FIGS. 10-20 are simplified cross-sectional views of the ESD clamp of FIG. 6 at various stages of manufacture, illustrating a preferred manufacturing process according to still further embodiments of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0017] The following detailed description is merely exemplary in nature and is not intended to limit the invention or the application and uses of the invention. Furthermore, there is no intention to be bound by any expressed or implied theory presented in the preceding technical field, background, or the following detailed description.

[0018] For simplicity and clarity of illustration, the drawing figures illustrate the general manner of construction, and descriptions and details of well-known features and techniques may be omitted to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the invention. Additionally, elements in the drawings figures are not necessarily drawn to scale. For example, the dimensions of some of the elements or regions in the figures may be exaggerated relative to other elements or regions to help improve understanding of embodiments of the invention.

[0019] The terms "first," "second," "third," "fourth" and the like in the description and the claims, if any, may be used for distinguishing between similar elements and not necessarily for describing a particular sequential or chronological order. It is to be understood that the terms so used are interchangeable under appropriate circumstances such that the embodiments of the invention described herein are, for example, capable of operation or manufacture in sequences other than those illustrated or otherwise described herein. Furthermore, the terms "comprise," "include," "have" and any variations thereof, are intended to cover non-exclusive inclusions, such that a process, method, article, or apparatus that comprises a list of elements is not necessarily limited to those elements, but may include other elements not expressly listed or inherent to such process, method, article, or apparatus. The term "coupled," as used herein, is defined as directly or indirectly connected in an electrical or non-electrical manner.

[0020] While the arrangements of FIGS. 2 and 3 can be effective in providing ESD protection, further improvements are desirable. As noted above, there is an ongoing need to provide improved ESD clamps, especially ESD clamps that are immune to rapid signal transients, especially in high speed devices and ICs fabricated in deep sub-micron technologies. Other desirable features and characteristics of the present invention will become apparent from the subsequent detailed description of the invention and the appended claims, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings and this description of the invention. For convenience of explanation, various embodiment of the ESD clamps of the present invention are described for particular combinations of N and P type doping providing, for example, NPN bipolar transistors and PNP bipolar transistors, but persons of skill in the art will understand that this is not intended to be limiting and that opposite types of devices may be provided by interchanging the doping types, wherein a PWELL is substituted for an NWELL, a P type buried layer (PBL) for an N type buried layer (NBL), a P+ contact, source, drain, emitter or collector

for an N+ contact, source, drain, emitter or collector, and vice-versa. Thus, the identification of various regions as being either P or N type is merely for convenience of description and that, more generally, such regions may be identified as being of a first conductivity type that is either P or N type or of a second, opposite, conductivity type that is accordingly N or P type.

[0021] It has been found, that the false ESD clamp turn-on associated with fast operating signal events appearing on I/O 22 can be avoided by using ESD protection based on bipolar transistors instead of MOS transistors. Furthermore, for reliability purpose, it is highly desirable to separately optimize the trigger voltage V_{t1} and the holding voltage V_h , so that the trigger voltage V_{t1} can be lower than the degradation (ESD transient) voltage of the core circuit and the holding voltage can be higher than the operating voltage of the core circuit. Ideally, when the operating voltage and the degradation voltage are close, the ESD protection should have as little snap-back as possible, that is, it is desirable to have $V_h \sim V_{t1}$. FIG. 5 is a simplified combined cross-sectional and electrical schematic diagram illustrating generalized ESD clamp 60 according to an embodiment of the present invention. Clamp 60 comprises substrate 61 having upper surface 612, PWELL 62 of depth 621 from surface 612 and abutting or proximate NWELL 64 of depth 641 from surface 612 and with PN junction 65 therebetween. Substrate 61 may be either N or P type or comprise a dielectric with semiconductor 61 thereon, as for example and not intended to be limiting, in a semiconductor-on-insulator (SOI) structure. In various other embodiments, the conductivity types of wells 62, 64 of FIG. 5 and wells 82, 84 of FIG. 6 may be interchanged and as used herein the designation "PN" referring, for example, to junction 65 and other junctions is intended to include such variations. Located in PWELL 62 is P+ region 66 and N+ region 67 extending from surface 612. Located in NWELL 64 is P+ region 68 and N+ region 69 extending from surface 612. P+ regions 66, 68 have depth 662 from surface 612 and N+ regions 67, 69 have depth 672 from surface 612. Doped regions 66, 67, 68, 69 have conductive (e.g., metal or silicide) contacts 661, 671, 681, 691 respectively. N+ (emitter) region 67, PWELL (base) 62 with P+ base contact region 66 and NWELL (collector) 64 with N+ collector contact region 69 form lateral NPN transistor 70 with lateral base width $L_b(\text{NPN})$ 74. P+ (emitter) region 68, NWELL (base) 64 with N+ base contact region 69 and PWELL (collector) 62 with P+ collector contact region 66 form lateral PNP transistor 72 with lateral base width $L_b(\text{PNP})$ 76. Base resistor $R_b(\text{NPN})$ 78 is coupled between contact 671 of N+ emitter region 67 and contact 661 of P+ base contact region 66 of lateral NPN transistor 70. Base resistor $R_b(\text{PNP})$ 79 is coupled between contact 681 of P+ emitter region 68 and contact 691 of N+ base contact region 69 of lateral PNP transistor 72. It has been found that by suitably adjusting base resistors 78, 79 and base widths 74, 76, that V_{t1} and V_h can be separately controlled. In particular V_{t1} can be reduced and V_h can be increased, so that V_h and V_{t1} are close or substantially equal, so that ESD clamp 60 operates very reliably.

[0022] FIG. 6 is a simplified combined cross-section and electrical schematic diagram similar to FIG. 5 of ESD clamp 80 according to a further embodiment of the present invention and showing additional details. Clamp 80 comprises substrate 78 (that may be either N or P type or an SOI structure), N type buried layer (NBL) 79 and P-EPI layer 81 of thickness 811 having upper surface 812. PWELL 82 extends into P-EPI layer 81 to depth 821 from surface 812. Abutting or proximate NWELL 84 extends into P-EPI layer 81 to depth 841 from surface 812 and forms PN junction 85 with PWELL 82 or any